States, invoiced in the paper currency of that country. We understand the Committee reported that H. R. H. was unable to receive them, but had received the communication of the merchants, and his reply was read to the meeting. This reply was deemed unfavorable to the interests represented at the meeting, and therefore the meeting voted to lay the correspositionee, with a statement of the case, before the United States Minister Resident, and appointed a Committee to call upon the Minister, and request his intercession in behalf of the commercial interests of the United States with this Kingdom, which they deemed had, and would suffer by this action of the Hawailan Government.

The statement of the case, as we have learned it, is as follows: On the arrival of the bark Arctic here from Boston, last March, a number of importers by her petitioned the acting Minister of Finance to make certain deduction from the apparent value of their invoices, on which the duty of 10 per cent. was to be levied, on the graind that they were invoiced in the legal tender Paper Currency of the United States, and that the sum did not represent the actual ad valorem cost of the same, in the currency of this Kingdom, by as much as the difference between the values of Gold and Paper Currency at the date of their purchase. This principle had already been recognized by the Government of Canada in all cases of ad valorem duties, (in England and France the duties being

mostly specific, the case did not call for special action.)

The reply of the Minister to this petition, was to the effect that the government acknowledged the justice of the principle upon which the claim was based, but that the merchants should have presented documentary evidence as to the amount of deduction which should be allowed. This some of the parties interested immediately proceeded to do, but before they could obtain the evidence required, the government issued the circular of April 18th, which we republished in our commercial column of the 13th August, and, when the certificate of the Hawaiian Consul at Boston, certifying to the relative values of Gold and Paper Currency at the date of the Arctic's sailing was presented, the government replied, that the action of the rule established by their circular was not retrospective, thus evirually excluding, by their action of April 18th, from the benefits of the rule, those, who, relying on the acknowledgement by the government on March 30th, of the justice of their claim, had been to some expense in procuring the evidence which the government had stated as necessary to substantiate their

On the arrival of the bark Helen Mar, from Boston, there was received by one of the consignces a certificate from the Hawaiian Consul at Boston, sent to be placed in the Custom House here for the benefit of all concerned, and these who had applied to that official in Boston for the necessary certificates for their invoices, were told that the one certificate furnished would be sufficient for all the invoices. As compliance with the Custom House regulations here was clearly impossible, owing to the failure of the government to notify their Consul what form of certificate to send, with the same dispatch as the merchants had ordered their correspondents to obtain; the certificases, the importers by that vessel requested the government to either allow that certificate to apply to their invoices, or to grant time to obtain new certificates in the prescribed form. To this request we learn the government replied, thet unless all the requirements of the circular of the 18th April were complied with, (a thing impossible, as shown above,) to deduction could be made, thus excluding importers by those bessels from the benefits of the rule, by making its conditions ignossible to fullfil, and as Gold is steadily falling in the United States making its concession amount to little or nothing. The matter having now been passed into the hands of the United States Minister Resident, to be treated diplomatically, we presufic it will be questioned whether under this decision of the covernment, American commerce has not been subjected to dis bilities contrary to the spirit of the Treaty between this gov roment and

It has always been the custom here to reduce all invoices made out in the currencies of foreign nations when presented to the Custom House, to their values in the currency of this kingdom by acknowledged standards of their specie values, and it would seem but justice under the Treaty to allow American importers the same privilege; the difference in this case being that the currency in which the invoices are made out is fluctuating. and therefore a necessity exists to prove the actual depreciation of value at time of purchase; but surely when such an amount has been exacted and paid under protest, it would be but right to allow sufficient time to procure proper evidence of the amount thus overpaid and to return it.

To exact a duty of 10 per cent, on the nominal value of the invoice when gold was at a premium of 50 per cent. is virtually to exact an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. on the gold values, which is the standard applied to goods of other countries; the Treaty with the United States reads :

"No duty of customs, or other impost, shall be charged upon any goods, the produce or manufacture of one country, importation from such country into the other, other or higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind the produce or manufacture of, or imported from any other country." And then follows the stipulation- That the subjects or citizens of any other state shall not enjoy any favor, privilege or immunity whatever in matters of commerce and navigation which shall not also at the same time be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other contracting party," &c., &c.

Now, unless the government is prepared to demand duties of 10 per cent. on English and German Invoices on their value in the Paper Currency of the United States, it cannot demand them upon American Invoices in that currency, nor can it evade its obligation to do justice by premulgating an order which it would be impossible to fullfil, in time to meet the exigencies of

The ruling of the government is more plainly wrong, we think, in the matter of English and German goods imported in American vessels: an article of English manufacture may be bought in Manchester by a German house, and carried to Bremen and then brought to this port, paying 10 per cent, on its netual cost and sea charges to Bremen, computed according to the gold standard, while if bought in the same place by an American house and carried to Boston and thence to this port, the refusal of the government to allow its invoice to be reduced to the gold standard, obliges it to pay nearly double the rate of duties paid in the other case.

Treaty with the United States expressly stipulates : "All goods and articles of whatever description, not being of the produce or manufacture of the United States which can be legally imported into the Sandwich Islands, shall, when so imported in vessels of the United States, pay no other or higher luties, imposts or charges, than shall be payable upon the like goods and articles, when imported in the vessels of the most favored foreign nation other than the nation of which the said goods and articles are the produce and manufacture." If such a case can be proven, we think it will be considered

We understand such a case to have actually occurred, The

a violation of the Treaty obligation. In this connection we would say that we presume His Majesty's Government have acted advisedly in this matter, but we think that the weight of responsibility now resting on the incumbent of the office of Minister of Finance, and holding other Ministerial and important stations, is of so gr at and compli-cated a nature as hardly to allow of that special consideration which questions of this kind demand.

Ships' Mails.

For kanar-per Hannah, this day. For line and Krathor-per Kalama, this day. For Lahatsa-per Kamoi, to day or to-morrow.

For Kau & Kona-per Kekanlushi, te-day or to-morrow. For San Francisco-no vessel in port.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I. ARRIVALS.

Aug. 21-Sch Go Ahead, frm ports on Kauai, with 10 cds 21-Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, frm Lahaina and Makee's Landing, with 250 brls molasses, 6 bls wool, 5 bgs fungus, 1 bri tallow, 1 bri fish, 1 safe, 2 cabin

22-Sch Warwick, Bull, from Molokai, with native freight and 21 pass. 22-Steamer Kilaues, McGregor, returned to port with defective machinery. 23-Sch Odd cellow, Johnson, from ports on Kanai, with 23 cdg wood, 3 cabin, 23 deck pass. 23—Sch Kamshamsha IV, Clark, from Mail ko, with 144

bris molasses, 2 pass.
24—Sch Nettie Merrill, Bush, from Hilo, with 390 kgs sugar, 1 cabin, 11 deck pass.
24—Sch Jeanneite, frm Molona, with firewood. 25-Sch Moiwahlne, Kuheana, fcm Hanalei, with 173 kgs sugar, 18 eds wood, I horse, 3 cabin, I deck pass 25—Sch Moikeiki, Napela, frm Lahaina and Kahului

with 100 kgs sugar, 1d brls molasses, 2 cabin, 3 deck pass. 25-Sch Hannah, Meek, frm Anahola, Kauai, with 15 cds firewood, 3 cabin, 25 deck pass. 25-Sch Kamoi. Shepherd, from Lahaina and Kahului, with 256 sheep, 2 mules, 3 cabin, 6 deck pass, 25-Sch Kekauluohi, Haley, frm Kau and Kona, with 71 bls pulu, 1 bl fangus, 19 bgs do, 25 bgs coffee, 1 wagon, 118 gt skins, 2 cabin, 22 deck pass. PS Russian steam corvette Calavala, Gelteuchin, 28 dys from Hakodadi, Japan.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 26-Steamer Kilanea, McGregor, for windward ports. 22—Sch Go Ahead, for ports on Kauai. 24—Sch Manuokawai, Bent, for Marquesas Islands. 24-Sch Odd Fellow, Johnson, for ports on Kausi. 24-Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, for Lahains and Makee's Landing. 24—Steamer Aunie Laurie, Marchant, for winds and ports

24—Sch Kamehameha IV, Clark, for Maliko. 24—Sch Warwick, Bull, for Molokai. 25—Sch Nettie Merrill, Bush, for Hilo. 25—Sch Jeannette, for Molosa. 26—Sch Moiwahine, Kuhesna, for Hanalei. 28—Sch Molkeiki, Napela, for Lahaina and Kabului.

VESSELS IN PORT-AUGUST 27.

Russian steam corvette Calavala, Geltouchin. Am bark Helen Mar, Deshon. Ham brgtne Kehrwieder, Rachau.

Steamer Kilauea, McGregor. Schooners-Kamei, for Lahaina and Kahului, Hannah, for Nawiliwili and Anahola; Kekauluohi, for Kau and Kona; Ka-

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Am bark Comet, Smith, would probably leave San Francisc about Aug 5th to 8th-hourly expected. tish steamer Fusi Yama would leave San Francisco Augus 10th to 15th, for Hongkong—to touch at Honolulu. Miss packet Morning Star, Gelett, from Micronesia-due

Haw, schooner Kate Sargeant sailed from Boston about Nov. 12, with general maise, to H. Hackfeld & Co .- over due. Bremen bark George Ludwig, Haeshop, sailed from Bremen April 4, with general mose to E. Hoffschlaeger & Stapenorst-shortly expected. Bremen ship Elena, Bremer, sailed from Bremen April 17, with general mise to H. Hackle d & Co.—shortly expected.

British steel sch Domitila saced from Liverpool April 29, with assorted cargo to Janion, Green & Co. Am ship Samuel Robertson, Mantor, sailed from New Bedford May 4, with general mose to Wilcox, Richards & Co. Am ship Raduga, Ropes, sailed from Boston May 15, with a seral cargo to C. Brewer & Co.

Old'g bark Julian, Lubbers, was to leave Bremen in all June.

PASSENGERS.

rith general mase to Melchers & Co.

Haw ship Hae Hawaii sailed from New Bedford June 27, with general mose to Wilcox, Richards & Co.

FOREIGN.

For Manquesas Islands-per Manuokawai, August 24-Rev

EXPORTS.

For Manquesas Islands-per Manuokuwai, August 24-45 pkgs mdse and provisions, 7 pkgs books, 7 pkgs medicines, 1

DIED.

Percz-In Honolulu, August 22, John Perez, of Valparaiso, Chile, aged about 30 years. He first arrived at these Islands

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

To discuss whatever is of interest to our readers is ours, if we choose to do so: and that a sermon preached and printed at Honolulu possesses more or less of interest for our readers. at least for a part of them, cannot be called in question. We have no expectation that every topic we select for discussion will interest all our readers, nor do we flatter ourselves that our manner of treating any particular subject will please all; but what we wish to do is, to make such a selection of topics and to remark upon them in such a way that our readers may, in turn, be interested and instructed. A class of our readers are interested in sermons, and it is for this class that we pen this article. If some of our readers do not coincide with us in our

opinion of the sermon, we shall not blame them. The sermon was preached July 12th, and it is entitled, " The creation of man in the image

of God vindicated." In his work on the Pentateuch, Bishop Colenso calls the declaration, "God said, Let us make man in our own image, after our likeness," a " presumptuous and impious assertion"-and why? Because he supposes that the assertion materializes God. To vindicate the creation of man in the image of God from this charge is the object of the sermon. Admitting "that if the words of the text, 'Let us make man in our own image, attempt to materialize God they must be utterly false." Mr. Mason denies that the words imply any such attempt. To make out his point, he refers to the original thus: "The words in our image are the English translation of the Hebrew b'tzalme-nu, a masculine substantive with the suffix first person plural, derived from a root tzalme, to cast a shade; hence

the translation really should be, in our shade." In mentioning the suffix nu, he should also have pointed out the prefix b, which is a preposition. But where is his authority for the root tzalme? It is not found in Gesenius? And what does he mean by saying that the translation really should be "in our shade?" The idea conveyed by this rendering would be rather, shadow. Make the same change in Genesis 5:3, and see how it reads, "and Adam begat a son in his own likeness, after his shade."

But nothing is gained in giving a new translation of the Hebrew word, unless it can be shown that the Greek word eikon has the same meaning in 2 Cor. 3:18, and in other passages which he quotes; but he does not attempt to do this. So far from it, that he says, " If man were not made originally in the image of God, it is certain that he cannot be restored to that image." To be consistent he should here have used the word shade, instead of image. Now we grant that if man were not made originally in the image of God, he could not be restored to that image; but if that image is material-if it consists in the bodily organization-how has it been lost? And if not lost, what is the necessity of its being renewed? Here it would seem is where both Bishop Colenso and Mr. Mason err, in referring the image of God to man's body. rather than to his soul; to the material, rather than to the spiritual part. He denies that the language of the text materializes God; and yet the idea of materialism pervades the sermon. For example, he asserts that "Jesus Christ, being the perfect image of God, was made of the old material substance of man." If this is in accordance with the truth of God's Word, we have not read the bible understandingly. The bible declares that the Word was made, or became flesh; but it nowhere asserts that the Word was made of flesh. Again he says, "His mediation, and consequently our salvation, depends upon the reality of the material, and the perfection of the Idea." Again, "As to ou standest erect upon this earth, O man, and feelest thy heart beat madly with the eager ambition to do or die, look up to that perfect standard, which is thy God, and fear not the battle of life, so long as thou canst feel sure that thou art united to Him, not merely by the common material of the Old Adam, but by the regenerating, renewing grace of the New, infused through channels of his own appointment."

Mr. M. admits that "the moral, intellectual, and spiritual capabilities of man, even in this his fallen state, are sufficient to justify a writer in disregarding almost the material substance of man, in speaking of him as he appears in the exercise of either one of these his spiritual or mental qualities, as God-like, made in the image of the invisible God." If this is true of man in his fallen state, then certainly are we justified in understanding the sacred writer as neglecting altogether the material substance of man in speaking of him as made in the image

If Mr. Mason's Sermon has established any, who were beginning to doubt, in the faith, we rejoice; but we think that it would have been for more useful if he had taken the ground that the image of God in man pertains to the moral and spiritual capabilities.

of God.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND EXHIBITION .- A very polite invitation having been extended to us by Mr. J. A. Brewster, principal of the Fort street Select School, we availed ourself of it and were present during a part of the Exhibition on Friday. There are but few who really have any idea of the responsibility and care which an honest, zealous schoolseacher assumes. Let parents give it a thought, how often is one's patience tried to the utmost by the mischievousness and curiosity of some bright, thoughtless child, and when the said stock of patience is worn to shreds, a family conference follows and decides to pack it off to school. And now imagine, if you can, 40 or 50 of the aforesaid children in one room, and some idea may be formed of the task set before a teacher of a Primary School. We are perfectly satisfied of one fact, that Mr. and Mrs Brewster, and their assistant, Miss Mary Burbank, have succeeded admirably in keeping such a school, well disciplined, and advancing their pupils wonderfully in the different branches of a common school education. It is our privilege to comment upon what we have seen, though we may differ from those most interested, still from our short experience, we feel satisfied that there were pupils in this school who could be exchanged for the younger class of some higher schools-Punahou, for instance-with benefit to both . Where there is such a range in the ages and studies, some one must be slighted. The proficiency shown by the Misses M. E. Burbank, C. E. Brown, Henrietta E. Smith, and Masters Eddie Macfarlane, Alfred Mossman, and Harry Caldwell, spoke volumes for the teachers, while they support us in our views We may have a Board of Education, and other boards, offshoots of it, but we might have forgotten the fact had it not been brought to mind by the presence of the Clerk of the Board. It is possible that they have no kuleana in such places; if so, a mistake has been made in the appointments-Its requires men of a peculiar turn of mind to fill the place with any benefit to public education. We publish a programme of the exercises of Friday : PART I.

1. Prologue-Eddle Fuller. Singing-"This is our Yearly Jubilee."

3. The Rall .- By a Juvenile Military Company .- Willie Foster, Captain; Frank Damon, Orderly-Singing-"Our Flag is There.'

4. Declamation-Vocation of the Merchant-Everett - By 5. The four Wishes-Hattie Booth, Mary Bates, Hattie Hempstead, Berta Burbank.

Our favorite place-Willie Damon A Reading—Berta Burbank.

9. Colloquy-Not an Uncommon Complaint.-Harry Caldwell, 10. Rehearsal-Preaching vs. Practice-Cowper - By Frank

Damon. . Singing—" Here's to our Friends." 13. Declamation-The King-Seneca-By E. Macfarlane.

14 Phonetic and Physical Exercise. 15. A Reading-Jeremy Taylor-By Emma Theodora Paty. PART II.

1. Rehearsal-The Removal-Willie Foster. 2. A Reading-Bishop Heber-By Flora A. Wood. inging-The Clapping Song.

4. A Realing —Mrs. Sigourney —By Sarah A. Booth.
b. The Earth and Seasons—Mary Bates, Clara Horn, Christine McIntyre.
6. A Reading—Henrietta E. Smith.

Rehearsal - The Two Sisters - Sarah Colburn,

Singing-"The Excursion 10. A Reading-Charlotte E. Brown. 11. Declamation-Longfellow's Building of the Ship-By Harry

12 A Reading-By Hattie Hempstead. Dialogue—The Imaginary Sick Man—Molicre—By Alfred Mossman, Eddie Macfarlane.

A Reading-Ben Johnson-By Miss Mary E. Burbank. Concert Declamation—The Life-Boat—Thomas Snow, Bruce Cartwright, Marco Bates, Eugene Wilcox, Mark Robinson, Hugh McIntyre, Frank Damon, Willie Foster, Harry Caldwell, Eddie Macfarlane, Alired Mossman.

16. Singing-"Ho! Ho! Vacation days are here." QUEEN'S HOSPITAL -A leading article of the Kuokog on Saturday last, is devoted to this important institution, and we have thought it advisable to make a few extracts from it, and comment on them. After alluding to the lecture of Mr. Synge, and the fact that most of the moneys paid for the

building, and support of it since its erection, have

been contributed by foreigners, it says: "When the King asked for subscriptions to the Hospital fund, the chiefs and a few natives, and a great many foreigners, put their name down for large amounts. Nearly all of the foreigners paid the amounts that they promised, and the few who are able to pay and have not done so, are considered

very mean people." So say we, and moreover, for the credit of those who have paid, and the foreign element generally, we would say to those who are able and have not paid, step forward and do so, for we consider that the name there is as binding morally, and we question if not legally, as when placed after the accustomed "On demand I promise to pay," &c.

"We cannot tell the names of those who have done this disgraceful thing, but we know there is a

great deal of talk about it. As an addition, we think there should be more, until even their names should be known, and shame compel them to do what a niggardly regard for gold, or a shameless regard for their bond, prevents them from doing. Another extract and we close: "Will a true chief, or a man who is really a nobleman, give his word or his bond for anything,

and not fulfill it?"

ACCIDENT TO THE KILAUEA .- The early risers of Honolulu on Saturday, morning were much astonished to see the arms of the telegraph set for the steamer Kilauca. All sorts of speculations were made as to the cause of her return, which however were set at rest about & past 10, when she was towed into her berth by the Pele. Something has happened to her boiler, and no one hurt, is all we have been able to gather from head quarters. How long she may be kept off the route or what extent of damage she has sustained, will be known upon the arrival of her agent, Mr. W. L. Green, from Hawaii on Saturday next. By the advertisement in to day's columns it will be seen that the Annie Laurie will make the trips to Kona and intermediate ports once a week during the repairs of the K. We sympathize with those on Kausi who are anticipating making the passage in the A. L., particularly after a friend's experience of a four days passage up. The withdrawal of the Kilauca for ever so short a time will be keenly felt. However one can make himself very comfortable on board either the schooners Emma Rooke, Moi or Nettie Merrill. Most of the passengers by the K. landed at Lahaina.

H. B. D. Association.-This institution, with numerous guests, assembled at the store of Messrs. Wilcox, Richards & Co., yesterday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by invitation of ir. C. L. Richards, to assist in the celebration of his birthday. A nice collation was spread upon their counter, presided over by Dr. Hoffmann, in his usual happy style. Several large cases of presents were left at the store in the course of the forenoon, from one of which came ominous or canine sounds. The gift which most attracted our attention, however, was a solid service of plate. from the stove and tinware establishment of G. C. Siders, accompanied with a letter. It consisted of a salver, two goblets, and pitcher. The salver bore the following inscription :

To CHAS. L. RICHARDS, Birthday present from the H. B. D. Association, Aug. 26, 1863.

We have been requested to call the attention of owners of lots in the Nuuanu Cemetery, to the advertisement calling a meeting at the Court House to-day, at 12 o'clock, for the election of two trustees.

Capt. Haley of the Kekauluohi, states that the Annie Laurie arrived at Labaina on Tuesday, at Correspondence of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. EDITOR :- I have read what " Patria" says, and what you think of it; and I agree with you that his nations " physical health, its moral, social, religious and political well being, all hinge on the one virtue-Industry." And you will probably agree with me that this one virtue is just the very one the hardest to establish here. Why not then try a little coercion? How do we se ve a child that won't take its physic? What did Jesus Christ order with the man who hadn't used his talent? When the lands were distributed and given to the people, a condition should have accompanied the gift, something like

" Every owner of a kuleana must cultivate it according to its capabilities, and it shall be incumbent on him to plant and keep cultivated a reasonable number of productive trees, suited to the locality and proportioned to the size of the kuleana. Fail ing to do this, without good reason hown, the owner to forfeit his profitless talent, that it may revert to the government, or be given as a medal to the most

The Assessor, or some other district officer, ought to be empowered to see the thing carried out. I hold no sentimental ideas about liberty (the best abused) to scare me from this idea. And it wouldn't be thought a hard thing, or a tyrannical thing, or an unconstitutional thing, or a wrong thing at all, by this people. They are the most easily governed people in all creation, (saving the presence of one amiable weakness.) and nowhere else in all the realms of Christendom will you find such ready acquiescence, tractability and obedience towards the law. And wouldn't such a step be wholly and disinterestedly for their own good?

I see no other difficulty in the way than the House of Representatives, where many members would object for the mere chance of speechifying.

On second thought, too, I could scarcely expect to see the editor of the Commercial Advertiser advocate this proposition. It may grate on his free and enlightened Americanism-but I was early taught that the "bird that can sing and won't sing, ought to be made to sing,"-and, after all, I am only (or AN ENGLISHMAN.

Hawaii, July, 1863.

MR. EDITOR -Having passed through the District of Koolau, Oahu, and observed the condition of the waving fields of rice, the small oases of sugar cane, and other evidences of agricultural industry, I thought it might be of some interest to many of your readers, who are not able to make these observations for themselves, to give a brief account of

The first plantation, after leaving the Pali, was that of His R. H. Prince L. Kamehameha, situated about three miles from the far-famed mountain pass. and under the management of Mr. Robert Wakeman. The plantation is located in a fine and convenient situation, and there are about 40 acres under cultivation. Rice is at present the principal crop, which is being cut. The incipient sugar plantation in connection with the above, seems to be flourishing, and there is a large tract of land already broken up. while the teams were still at work as we passed by. The few acres already planted, (probably for seed,) appears to be in fine condition : the cane is young. of a fine color, and the leaves look strong. After leaving this place, we gext arrived at the combined rice and sugar plantation of Me-srs. Montgomery & Galbraith, situated on a land called Kaalaea, and about 10 miles from the Pali The rice being planted near the sea shore, where the land is very rich, it grows, in some patches, the outer banks of which are washed by the sea. The sugarcane land is situated about a half mile from the sea shore. where, in command of a fine view, is the residence of the progressing. Operations are progressing rapidly-the plows rooting up the rich soil daily. The flourishing rice plantation of Messrs Judd & Wilder, in Waiohole, (about 11 miles from the Pali,) is in prime order, and the water privilege is of inestimable value, variation in the size of the stream at different seasons but slight. The rice is in fine condition, and is now being harvested. Rats seem to have almost entirely seceded from this place. where last year they raised riot; there was little said about them. The wind is injurious, more particularly where it grows luxuriantly. There are about

50 acres of rice on this spot. Bordering the rice fields of Messrs. Judd & Wilder, lies the plantation of Mr. Kinney, which during his absence is under the excellent management of Mrs. Kinney. The rice crop corresponds in growth and age to that of the aforementioned. There are about 15 acres on the plantation. A mile further on, is another rice field, belonging to Messrs. Judd & Wilder, located on a land called Kualoa, about 17 miles from the Pali. This land is one of the pleasantest spots in Koolau, the mountains descending almost perpendicular within a short distance of the shore, leaving a narrow strip of rich land, where the breeze is generally light and moist. Excellent sugar cane is now growing on several different spots on this land, some on low bottom land and some on si le hills, and thrive equally well in all places, being of uncommon size for its age: a man six feet high could not be seen passing through their cane fields. Corn also grows to an astonishing height, neasuring 13 feet to the top of the flower. This is the tallest corn we ever had the pleasure of seeing on this or any of the other Islands, and it entirely cornverted us from any preference we may have had for raising cane." Any person can judge from this what the qualities of this soil must be. Four miles further on is the valley of Kahana, now owned by Mr. Asing, where there are some 50 acres of rice, under the management of Mr. John Kamakini, I did not get a glimpse at this rice, but learned that

the standing crop is equally as good as any of the Passing along to the Punaluu Rice Co's Plantafion, about one mile further beyond Kahana, we aw undoubted evidences of the superior management of Mr. L. Severance. The crop extends over about 60 acres of ground; the land, owing to the peculiar surface of the country, is the best adapted its culture of all the lands on the Koolau side. is perfectly level and under the brow of a hill, which turns off the wind, while the land stretches along the foot of the hill, and the patches receive their water from the finest water lead on the Island. The lead is about 3 miles long, was dug in olden see and there is water enough to turn a large mill. Rats on this place have probably retired into the woods, and the few visitors that occasionallly attempt depredation generally receive barsh treat ment from traps, poison and dogs.

There is another item which we might speak of, and that is the condition in which the kuleanas appear to be in. The crop of kalo this year will be large. The natives have been decidedly more energetic this year than usual, partly owing to a scarcity of kalo in the market, and from the influence of example of the new settlers in the district.

The conveniences for landing and sending off freight at the several places spoken of, are excellent, which is a very important item to those engaged in farming. In a few months we may be able to give a more interesting account of affairs in Koolau, at the rate farming operations are now progressing. August, 1863. Yours.

V FISHING .- For the past week, our harbor has been filled with shoals of small fish called Alalau a. The wharfs are lined every evening with excited crowds of amateur sportsmen. We hear that their Majesties joined in the sport on Tuesday evening.

A report was generally current last evening, that a square rigged vessel had been seen near the island, supposed to be the Comet. Probably a mistake, as she has not shown herself this morning.

THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY WILL meet at the residence of Mrs. Cooke, at 3 o'clock this

Rape or Raps Seed. MR. EDITOR :- I wish to state in answer to the

inquiries made in regard to the culture of Rape or Raps Seed, that I sometime ago published a communication in the Polynesian, either in the last May or the first June number, giving information of the manner of culture and the remunerative yield. It is an impossibility, after the day's labor, to answer questions that require lengthy explanations, and I make use, with your permission, of the columns of the Advertiser to refer again to the rape seed culture. I am glad to learn that the wheat growers on Maui intend to make experiments with rape, and I have no doubt of their success and finding themselves well remunerated for their labor, if they only do their own part, that is do their work well. Rape is the most profitable crop that any farmer in Europe, from Spain to Edinboro', can raise. It requires a rich soil, that must be thoroughly broken and finely pulverized by two ploughings at least and harrowing. The finer the better the crop. The seed is sown either by drill machines, which is the best, or broad cast and very thin. The sower instead of taking a handfuil of seed, takes only a pinch with thumb and two fingers. Half a gallon of seed I should judge about sufficient for one acre; but that farther experience must teach. As the seed is very small, no harrowing in is needed. A roller made from a piece of wood of five or six fact in length, is sufficient to press the seed into the loose ground. The best time of sowing in our climate is about the first week in October. The seed would ripen about April or May. Rape is very hardy. From the time it shows its thousand of yellow flowers it takes from six to seven weeks to ripen sufficiently for cutting. It ripens unequally, and as the yield of oil depends much on the state of maturity of the seed, it should be cut always when the half of the seed becomes of a brown color. When left too long, there will be too great loss by dropping out. The cutting in Germany is done with a sickle, and it is cut generally leaving a high stubble. It may be threshed out in the field upon a sail that can be moved into the neighborhood handy to the reapers. If hauled on sleighs or wagons, they must be lined with cloth or matting on the bottom, to catch the loose seed. The easiest way is to use horses for treading out the seed. In this case the floor or sail is covered from two to three feet high with the rape plants, and two or three horses are driven or rode around it, till the seed is all out. When the straw is taken from the sail or floor, and the layer of seed and chaff should be too heavy for another threshing or treading, it is removed in bags to be run over the fan mill. The best time of cutting is early in the morning or in cloudy weather. As we have here such splendid moonlit nights, such a night's work would be the very thing, and save not only a great deal of sweat but more seed and oil. On many places in Europe the farmers keep their own oil mills, as the profits in pressing the oil are large and the cakes are very valuable as manure, or feed for cattle. The price averages from 21 to 8 cents per lb., and find always a ready market. The rape straw when burned makes the strongest kind of ashes, which to the soap-boilers is worth as much as three pounds of any other kind of ashes. The young rape plants that spring voluntarily up from dropped seeds, are a very excellent feed for cattle and sheep. The produce of a good crop is about 40 to 45 bushels per acre, the value of which in England would be from 80 to 100 dollars A bushel of rape seed yields from two to three gallons of oil, according to the state in which it was harvested, and about 30 pounds of oil cake. The market in Europe and America is always remunerative. Sometime since, the oil was CASTLE & COOKE! quoted in New York at \$1 70 per gallon. The lighthouses alone in the United States consume annually about 150 thousand gallons. I would suggest to those who intend raising rape

seed, to manure their land well for their crop of rape, raise from May next, after the crop is harvested, a short crop, such as beans or oats, and after this winter crop of wheat. This process would give 3 crops in two years and a half. Or a crop of flax, beans or oats might be raised previous to ploughing and manuring for rape, a crop of rape, a short crop again and a crop of wheat to close, when the land

I hope that a number of agriculturists will make an experiment, if only with one or two acres, so as to acquire sufficient experience in the best modes of HOLSTEIN. Yours,

ARRIVAL OF THE CALAVALA .- The Russian steam corvette Calavala, Captain Geltouchin, arrived last evening, in 28 days from Hakodadi, Japan. Up to the time of going to press, we have been unable to obtain any information in regard to affairs in that

NOTICE!-The owners of lots in the Oahu Cemetery, will meet at the Court House THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, M., for Annual Election. Two Trustees are to be chosen vice Warren Goodale and Samuel Savidge, whose terms

have expired. By order of the Board. J. MOTT SMITH, Secretary. Honolulu, Aug. 27, 1863.

NOTICE!- Notice is hereby given that the next School Term of the Onhu College will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 9th. Candidates for the school will be examined on the day pre-

vious, Tuesday, Sept. 8th. Per Order E. W. CLARK, Secretary of Trustees.

"TO THE RESCUE !"

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEET-ING OF PACIFIC ENGINE COMPANY, No. 3, will take place THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

Secretary.

ROBERT LEWERS.

Wanted ANAPPRENTICE. WHO WILL BE A native boy who understands and talks the English language, would be preferred. Apply to GEORGE CLARK,

Boot and Shoe Maker, Hotel Street, Honolulu. J. P. HUGHES.

IMPORTER & MANUFAC-TURER of all kind of Saddlery, Car-riage Trimming, Mattress making and repairing done with neatness and dispatch Tr All orders promptly attended to. Corner of Fort and Hotel street, Honolulu

Carriages to Hire! BY THE DAY OR HOUR, WITH CAREand kind in harness. Apply to WM. BRAY, TRUCKMAN,

THE AHUPUAA OF MAKIKI!

FOR SALE! THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR

sale the Ahupuan of Makiko, situated two miles from Honolula. This estate is most excellently watered equalled for pasturage. FOR A MILK FARM there is certainly no situation on the Islands that can compare with it. The estate is well-fenced, and will be sold on such terms as to make the payments easy for purchasers Apply to CHARLES C. HARRIS, or STEPHEN SPENCER.

Real Estate for Sale. WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUC

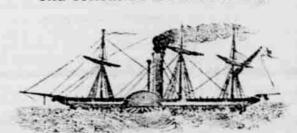
August 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises. THE COTTAGE & LAND! Situated on Lahainaluna Road, about half a mil

Seach. The house contains Dining Room, Parlor, two Bed Rooms, Kitchen and Cook Room. The Lot contains about one acre. Adjaining the Dwelling House is a Carriage House and Stable. ALSO, on the Lot are a number of imported grape vines, bearing fruit. A stream of water running by the Lot. Terms Cash. C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer.

REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS .- Neptune is in a fair way to be deprived of a portion of his honors, if we may credit the f-llowing prescription said to be sovereign against sea sickness: The surgeon of the steamship Great Britain has found the most successful remedy to be the nitro hydro chloric acid, with sulphate of magnesia. He offers this formula : dilete hydro chloric acid, two drachms; willute nitric acid one drachm; hydro cyanic acid, sixteen drops; water, eight ounces-mix. Two tablespoonfuls to be taken every three or four hours .- Medical and Surgical

HAWAIIAN STEAM NAVIGATION Company.

THE COMPANY'S STEAM SCHOONER



EVERY MONDAY. At half-past 4 o'clock, for LAHAINA.

KALEPOLEPO,

ULUPALAKUA, KOHALA, KAWAIHAE and KONA, Returning on Saturday.

Agents H. S. N. Co.

J. O'NEILL,

PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c., Opposite Lewis & Norton's Cooperage, King St. OHN RITSON. DEALER IN WINES, SPIRITS,

> ALE AND PORTER. Honoluin. 378-1y

Administrators' Notice. ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS against A the Estate of Hueu (κ) are requested to send in the same to the undesigned on or before the 23d day of september pext, and all parties debtors to the said estate are requested to settle with the undersigned forthwith.

Honolulu, Aug. 20, 1863.

MOLOKAI BUTTER!

WM. WEBSTER,

Administrators

FRESH

MOLOKAI BUTTER!

.... FOR SALE BY

VONHOLT & HEUCK

Have on beard the

Bremen Ship 'ELENA!'

EXPECTED IN SEPTEMBER! A well-selected Assortment of

MERCHANDISE!

Consisting in part of Dry Goods.

BEST STYLE GINGHAMS. French Prints, English " Black and blue plain alpacca, Coburgs etc. Fine white and blue flannel, White scarlet and blue blankets, White shirtings, 4-4 Sheetings 72 in, wide,

Silks, etc.

Black satin, fig'd cashmeres for dresses and dressing gowns, Black and brown, blue and green Phibet.

Clothing.

Brown and blue cottons, Drill, etc., etc., etc.

Superior pilot cloth jackets, Iwced and waterproof coats and suits Woolen, halfwoolen, cotton and halflinen pants, B'ack alpacca coats, white Marseilles vests.

Mosiery, etc. White merino and merino finish undershirts, White, brown and fancy stripped cotten undershirts, Ladies' fine white cotton hose, and white and black cotton

hose in great variety, Men's white, brown and mixed cotton socks, Men's white merino socks, Children's hosiery. Shirts, etc. An assortment of white cotton shirts, also with linen bosom,

Regatta shirts, silk drawers, etc., Felt Hats of different styles. Silks Umbrellas. En tout cas, Calf Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Shoes. Hardware & Cutlery.

Butcherknives, sailors jackknives, saw files, Needies, percussion caps, etc., etc. Saddlery. English, German and French saddles, sidesaddles,

Groceries. Crushed sugar, stearine candles, salad oil, sardines,

French peas, sausages, preserved vegetables, Meats and games.

Sundries. Large size window-glass, paint oil, spirits turpentine, Wrapping paper, cut smoking tobacco, playing cards, Cut tumblers, port and sherry glasses, cut decanters, Plated candlesticks, water-coolers, glass beads,

Housepaper, bordering. Ale and Porter in Pts. and Qts.

ON HAND: A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

Imported from Europe, United States, &c., &c. JUST RECEIVED:

Via San Francisco from Hamburg. By "Helen Mar." trom Boston, AND BY OTHER LATE ARRIVALS! Sup'r brown cottons and drillings, denims, blue drill,

ADDLES, AXES, CHARCOAL IRONS, CARD MATCHES, TOBACCO, CORDAGE, HORSE-ROPE, &c., &c., &c.

For Sale at Reasonable Rates. Corner Fort and Merchant Streets

Undershirts, grey flannel shirts,